

WEST Search History

DATE: Monday, October 10, 2005

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		<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L32	l29 and ((notify or notification) near5 (size near5 (media or data)))	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L31	L30 and (size near5 (media or data))	36
<input type="checkbox"/>	L30	L29 and notification	149
<input type="checkbox"/>	L29	L28 and @AD<20000629	802
<input type="checkbox"/>	L28	request near8 (information or data) near8 ((second or another or remote) (terminal or device or client or user or person))	2148
<input type="checkbox"/>	L27	remote near8 (download or downloading) near8 (first (terminal or device or user or client or person)) near8 (send or sending or download or downloading) near8 (second (terminal or device or client or user or person))	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	L26	remote near8 (download or downloading)	5418
<input type="checkbox"/>	L25	L24 and (select or selecting)	35
<input type="checkbox"/>	L24	L23 and @AD<20000629	42
<input type="checkbox"/>	L23	(download or downloading) near8 (music or song or media) near8 ((web page) or (web site))	317
<input type="checkbox"/>	L22	L21 NOT (l7 or l11 or l13)	21
<input type="checkbox"/>	L21	L20 and @AD<20000629	27
<input type="checkbox"/>	L20	(request or requesting or select or selecting) near8 (data or media or music or song) near8 (first (terminal or device or user or client or person)) near8 (send or sending or download or downloading) near8 (second (terminal or device or client or user or person))	69
<input type="checkbox"/>	L19	L18 NOT l13	157
<input type="checkbox"/>	L18	L17 NOT l11	157
<input type="checkbox"/>	L17	L16 NOT l7	177
<input type="checkbox"/>	L16	L15 and @AD<20000629	180
<input type="checkbox"/>	L15	(request or requesting or select or selecting) same (data or media or music or song) same (first (terminal or device or user or client or person)) same (send or sending or download or downloading) same (second (terminal or device or client or user or person))	542
<input type="checkbox"/>	L14	L13 and @AD<20000629	5
<input type="checkbox"/>	L13	(request or requesting or select or selecting) same (data or media or music or song) same non-browser	12
<input type="checkbox"/>	L12	L11 and server	14
<input type="checkbox"/>	L11	L10 and (notify or notification)	40

<input type="checkbox"/>	L10	L9 NOT 17	157
<input type="checkbox"/>	L9	L8 and @AD<20000629	166
<input type="checkbox"/>	L8	(request or requesting) same (first (terminal or device)) same (send or sending or download or downloading) same (second (terminal or device))	458
<input type="checkbox"/>	L7	L6 and @AD<20000629	16
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	request same (first (terminal or device)) same (second (terminal or device)) same (Notify or notification or download or downloading)	86
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	L4	0
<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	request same (first (terminal or device)) same ((predetermined or specific) data) same (second (terminal or device)) same (Notify or notification or download or downloading)	0
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<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	6282564.pn.	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	6199077.pn.	1

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DATE: Tuesday, October 11, 2005

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		<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	L5 and @AD<20000629	32
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	(dedicate or dedication) near5 (music or media)	73
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	L3 and @AD<20000629	78
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	(dedicate or dedication) near8 (music or media)	161
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	L1 and @AD<20000629	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	(check or checking or determine or determining) near8 (sufficient or enough) near8 (memory or storage or space) near8 (download or downloading)	58

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L2: Entry 2 of 7

File: USPT

Aug 28, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6282564 B1

TITLE: Method, system and apparatus for exchanging stored information between a server and customer premises equipment

Application Filing Date (1):
19970923

Detailed Description Text (26):

A "sufficient memory" query 80 is associated with action code \$1B and includes two data field portions including a data length portion and a data portion. The sufficient memory query queries the CPE to determine whether it has sufficient memory available to download a data record.

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L2: Entry 1 of 7

File: USPT

Oct 30, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6311211 B1

TITLE: Method and apparatus for delivering electronic advocacy messages

Application Filing Date (1):
19990114

Detailed Description Text (18):

FIG. 3 illustrates, in flow chart form, the installation and account creation steps that take place at a client computer 101. Typically, the user is provided (e.g., on disk or electronically downloaded over the Internet) with a copy of a software program (the client program) that is executed by the client computer 101 according to the principles of the present invention. The user will install the client program on the client computer 101, for example, by executing an install program. The install program will create a directory on the storage device 206 and load the client program into that directory. In the representative embodiment, the install program will determine if there is enough space in the storage device 206 to install the client program and to later download advertisements. For example, the install program will set aside five megabytes of storage space on the storage device 206 for advertisements. This will ensure that there is a minimum amount of storage space available for the required number of advertisements that may be downloaded and stored in the future. The install program may also determine if the client program has previously been installed and if an old version of the client program has been installed that requires updating.

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L7: Entry 4 of 16

File: USPT

Dec 12, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6161143 A

TITLE: Data transfer system including a terminal and a back-up terminal and method for controlling thereof

Application Filing Date (1):
19980721

Brief Summary Text (13):

The present invention also provides a terminal for communicating with other devices. The terminal has a controller for controlling communication with other devices, a reception unit for receiving, from a first device, a request for downloading data, and a unit for determining whether or not the data is stored in its own terminal. If the data is stored in its own terminal, the terminal transfers the data to the first device, and if not, requests a second device to download the data.

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L12: Entry 1 of 14

File: PGPB

Nov 8, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20010039560 A1

TITLE: A SYSTEM FOR BROADCASTING ELECTRONIC MAILS THAT SEPARATELY STORES AND SENDS A PORTION OF ELECTRONIC MAILS WITH AN ACCESS CODE FOR FILTERING AND RETRIEVING PURPOSED

Abstract Paragraph:

A broadcast communication system in which a terminal unit for sending electronic mail transmits electronic mail data containing text of electronic mail, transmission destination data, a first command indicative of a transmission condition and a second command indicating that broadcast distribution is to be conducted, a mail server, upon reception of electronic mail data containing a second command, transmits a title and an access code of electronic mail text to all of terminal units of transmission destinations indicated by transmission destination data and upon reception of electronic mail data not containing a second command, sends back electronic mail text corresponding to the access code, and a terminal unit for receiving electronic mail, at the time of reception of distribution of electronic mail text, transmits electronic mail data containing an access code to the mail server.

Application Filing Date:

19980624

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0005] Conventionally employed for a broadcast communication system using electronic mail of this kind are an electronic mail system shown in FIG. 6 and a mail server shown in FIG. 7. FIG. 6 is a schematic diagram showing structure of an electronic mail system, while FIG. 7 is a block diagram showing structure of a conventional mail server which realizes an electronic mail system.

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0006] The electronic mail system shown in FIG. 6 has a mail server 600, a sending station 740 for sending electronic mail and a plurality of accepting stations 750 for receiving electronic mail connected with each other over a network. In the illustrated example, the mail server 600, the sending station 740 and each accepting station 750 are respectively connected to individual networks 231, 232 and 233 which are connected to an internet 210 through access points 221, 222 and 223, respectively. This arrangement enables transmission of electronic mail from the sending station 740 to each accepting station 750. Although the sending station 740 for sending electronic mail and the accepting station 750 for receiving electronic mail are separated from each other for the explanation's sake, they have no difference in structure as a terminal unit and function as the sending station 740 when individual terminal units connected to the network send electronic mail and function as the accepting station 750 when they receive electronic mail. Also in the illustrated example, although the mail server 600 and the terminal units 740 and 750 are connected to a plurality of networks connected to each other over the internet 210, networks can take any form and even with a simple WAN or LAN not connected to the internet 210, basic structure of an electronic mail system including the mail server 600, the terminal units 740 and 750 remains the same.

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L12: Entry 6 of 14

File: USPT

Nov 30, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6826613 B1

TITLE: Virtually addressing storage devices through a switch

Application Filing Date (1):
20000315

Brief Summary Text (7):

For networks relying on the transport control protocol ("TCP"), there are three logical approaches for supporting cluster devices. One approach is to replay transport connections from one device to the next. The second approach is for the server to instruct the client software to use a specific device within a cluster. Finally, there is the approach to the present invention, to handoff connections transparently among devices within a cluster. A disadvantage of the replay approach is that it generates additional traffic and introduces latency. A disadvantage of the EAP approach is that it requires potentially significant structural changes to the IP stacks in the client and the use of IP options. In essence, the IP stack must be changed so that it understands the existence of a cluster and distinguishes among devices within the cluster. The handoff approach avoids these problems.

Brief Summary Text (8):

Handoffs clearly have benefits when working with clustered systems, server area networks, network attached storage, and other similar to loosely distributed models. Handoffs allow the systems to appear as a virtual IP host through which the transport connections are directly forwarded to the node being utilized; other nodes in the system are not affected. Resource utilization is more efficient and transparent fail over is more easily accomplished. Handoffs may help solve problems with address transparent leases, as in the proposed IP version 6 re-numbering. Handoffs also may aid servers in communication with a network address translation ("NAT") device, if the NAT is performing a cluster-like role.

Brief Summary Text (9):

A variety of network devices may benefit from virtual IP addressing. Disk drives with built-in file systems, sometimes referred to as network attached storage devices ("NAS"), are one type of the device the would benefit from or function as a cluster. Web servers, database servers, networked computing clusters and load balancing servers also may benefit from virtual IP addressing. In general, any type of network device that would benefit from a cluster being addressed by a single virtual IP address may benefit from transparency technologies. Virtual addressing can be cascaded, so that a virtual IP cluster may appear as a single address within another virtual IP cluster. Network attached storage is prominent among the variety of network devices that may benefit from the present invention.

Brief Summary Text (10):

Network Attached Storage is a storage paradigm in which disks are detached from the server and placed on the network. Ideally, the server is removed from the datapath between client and data. The goal of a NAS system is to increase the overall performance of the system while reducing the total cost of ownership (TCO). New functionality, such as the appearance of infinite disk capacity and plug-and-play configuration, can be incorporated. Improved performance and functionality at a

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L12: Entry 9 of 14

File: USPT

Apr 8, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6545988 B1

TITLE: Method and device in telecommunications network

Application Filing Date (1):
19980702

Brief Summary Text (17):

These objects are achieved according to the invention by a method for establishing a connection between a first terminal connected to a data communication network and a second terminal connected via a mobile telecommunications network to the same data communication network said method comprising the steps of: sending a connect request from the first terminal to a node in the mobile telecommunications network; sending a signal from the node requesting the second terminal to establish a connection to the first terminal; initiating the connection between the second terminal and the first terminal, with the second terminal as the originator; establishing the connection between the second terminal and the first terminal.

Brief Summary Text (18):

The invention offers the following advantages: It enables the establishment of a data communication connection from any terminal, including mobile terminals, to a mobile terminal. Only one number is needed to the mobile terminal regardless of the type of connection wanted. It enables the transfer of any kind and any amount of data. A dialogue between two terminals exchanging text is possible. It might be used as a notification medium, for example the mobile terminal could connect automatically to the e-mail server and retrieve incoming e-mail, when any.

CLAIMS:

1. A method for establishing a connection between a first terminal connected to a data communication network and a second terminal connected via a mobile telecommunications network, to the same data communication network, comprising the steps of: sending a connect request from the first terminal to a node in the mobile telecommunications network; sending a paging message from the node requesting the second terminal to establish a connection to the first terminal; initiating, upon receipt of the paging message at the second terminal, the connection between the second terminal and the first terminal by forwarding a data call to the first terminal by the second terminal; and establishing the connection between the second terminal and the first terminal via data communication between the first and second terminals, the node not participating in the data communication or the data call.

6. A method for establishing a connection between a first terminal in a data communication network and a mobile, second terminal, connected via a mobile network to the same data communication network, said data communication network comprising or being connected to a connecting means, the method comprising the steps of: establishing a connection from the first terminal to the connecting means by forwarding a first data call to the connecting means by the first terminal; sending a paging message from the connecting means requesting the mobile second terminal to establish a connection to the connecting means; initiating, upon receipt of the paging message at the second terminal, the connection between the second terminal

and the connecting means by forwarding a second data call to the connecting means by the second terminal; and establishing the connection between the second terminal and the first terminal without requiring continued support by the connecting means for the connection.

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L12: Entry 10 of 14

File: USPT

Jan 29, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6343316 B1
TITLE: Cooperative work support system

Abstract Text (1):

The cooperative work support system of the present invention has at least a first terminal and a second terminal in a communication network, wherein each terminal comprises: a file system for storing a shared file; a file transmitter for transmitting the shared file between the first terminal and the second terminal; and a sharable file list manager for registering shared file information into a sharable file list. The sharable file list manager in the second terminal determines whether the shared file exists within the second terminal based on the shared file information, and sends a transmission request to request the first terminal to transmit the shared file to the second terminal when the shared file does not exist within the second terminal. The file transmitter in the first terminal sends the shared file from the first terminal to the second terminal through the communication network in response to the transmission request. The sharable file list manager in the second terminal updates the shared file information in the sharable file list in the second terminal after the transmission of the shared file.

Application Filing Date (1):
19990210

Brief Summary Text (7):

Files shared by terminals 21 to 23 are stored in a file system 421 of a server 20. To access the shared file according to shared application programs 721 to 723, a request for permission is sent to other terminals using inter-host communicators 711 to 713, and information of the file to be accessed is sent to shared file provider 411 in the server 20 through lines 511 to 513.

Brief Summary Text (9):

However, since the main storage area available to the shared application programs 721 to 723 is limited, when a user refers to data portions in references during the cooperative work, the data portions of the file must be re-read from the file system 421 using the shared file provider 411 in the server 20.

Brief Summary Text (23):

The sharable file list manager in the second terminal determines whether the shared file exists within the second terminal based on the shared file information, and sends a transmission request to request the first terminal to transmit the shared file to the second terminal when the shared file does not exist within the second terminal, the file transmitter in the first terminal sends the shared file from the first terminal to the second terminal through the communication network in response to the transmission request, and the sharable file list manager in the second terminal updates the shared file information in the sharable file list in the second terminal after the transmission of the shared file.

Brief Summary Text (25):

The sharable file list manager in the first terminal sends an addition request to

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L25: Entry 1 of 35

File: PGPB

Sep 5, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020124100 A1

TITLE: Method and apparatus for access to, and delivery of, multimedia information

Application Filing Date:
20000427

Summary of Invention Paragraph:

[0007] In addition to the above, there are no industry standards for streaming media. As a result, a user might have to download, install, and configure multiple streaming media players if different products and technologies are used by different web sites the user wants to visit. Further, streaming media players are constantly being upgraded, for example, with software updates; and keeping up with the latest update is a daunting task. Still further, due to bandwidth requirements for streaming media, many companies block streaming media on, or from entering, their networks. As one can readily appreciate, all of the above present substantial barriers for a mass audience.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0036] A user's request to initiate an audio connection with web site 10 entails accessing a web page with an embedded form, for example, a Hyper Text Markup Language ("HTML") page or form. After the user has completed the form, for example, by requesting a connection for a dial-in or dial-out connection, the user invokes the HTML form's submit action. The submit action can be real, or it can be derived from another user action such as the user's selecting ("clicking") on an item on the page. In accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, if the user has never invoked inventive features of embodiment 1000, the one of web server add-in components 100.sub.1-100.sub.n that is associated with the one of web servers 100.sub.1-100.sub.n with which the user's web browser is interacting (the "originating web server") requests the assignment of a user/visitor ID, for example, a 32-bit numeric value, from control server 300. The one of web servers 100.sub.1-100.sub.n with which the user's web browser is interacting (the "originating web server") returns the user/visitor ID to the user's web browser, for example, but not limited to, the form of an HTTP "cookie." Later, the user's web browser can send the user/visitor ID with subsequent interactions to identify the user making the request. In accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, user/visitor IDs are specific to a group of web servers, for example, web servers 100.sub.1-100.sub.n, and are controlled by the one of control servers 300.sub.1-300.sub.p that controls web servers 100.sub.1-100.sub.n. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the user/visitor ID is generated using the TCP/IP domain name (DNS) of control server 300 and that of one of web server add-in components 100.sub.1-100.sub.n as a "key" to the user/visitor ID cookie returned to the user's web browser. In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the user/visitor ID is a long-lived cookie; for example, one that is set to expire in late 2037. Then, after the user/visitor ID is verified by control server 300, the user's request is sent to one of audio servers 200.sub.1-200.sub.m of embodiment 1000.

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0045] Note that in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention control

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L25: Entry 22 of 35

File: USPT

Nov 20, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6321142 B1

TITLE: System for programming a vehicle control computer with selectable features and/or trim values

Application Filing Date (1):

20000516

Brief Summary Text (10):

In accordance with a further aspect of the present invention, a system for programming a vehicle control computer comprises a web site containing vehicle control computer information, a first computer including means for accessing the web site, a medium for storing vehicle control computer data, wherein the first computer is operable to access the web site and download a set of the vehicle control computer data from the web site to the medium, the set of vehicle control computer data based on at least some of the vehicle control computer information contained in the web site and on user information provided thereto, and means for loading the set of vehicle control computer data from the medium to a vehicle control computer.

Drawing Description Text (5):

FIG. 4 is composed of FIGS. 4A-4M and illustrates a number of graphic representations of a web-accessible software algorithm for selecting and generating a set of feature and/or trim values, in accordance with the present invention.

Detailed Description Text (7):

Referring now to FIG. 2, a flowchart is shown illustrating one preferred embodiment of a process 100 for programming the vehicle control computer 44 using the system of FIG. 1, in accordance with the present invention. Process 100 begins with step 102 and at step 104, a user is operable to connect to a calibration web site maintained by computer 20. As described hereinabove with respect to FIG. 1, either of computers 12 and 30 may be used to make such a connection. Thereafter at step 106, the user is operable to select engine, vehicle, feature and/or trim goals based on information contained in the web site. In one embodiment, for example, the web site is at least partially interactive and includes a questionnaire or instruction set by which the user is guided through selection of the foregoing goals as will be described in greater detail hereinafter. Thereafter at step 108, the computer 20 is responsive to the information provided by the user at step 106 to generate a set of feature and/or trim values. Thereafter at step 110, the user is operable to prompt computer 20 to create a file and loading program for the set of feature and/or trim values generated at step 108. Alternatively, the loading program may be resident within computer 12 or 30, or accessible via an external source, so that computer 20 is operable at step 110 to create only a file for the set of feature and/or trim values. In any case, the user may execute step 110 by prompting computer 20 to download the file of feature and/or trim values to disk 26 for subsequent loading into computer 30. Alternatively, the user may execute step 110 by instructing computer 20 to download the file directly to computer 30 via a wired or wireless communications link. Alternatively still, the user may have executed step 104 by connecting to the web site with computer 30, in which case the user may execute step 110 by instructing computer 20 to download the file of

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L25: Entry 22 of 35

File: USPT

Nov 20, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6321142 B1

TITLE: System for programming a vehicle control computer with selectable features and/or trim values

Application Filing Date (1):
20000516

Brief Summary Text (10):

In accordance with a further aspect of the present invention, a system for programming a vehicle control computer comprises a web site containing vehicle control computer information, a first computer including means for accessing the web site, a medium for storing vehicle control computer data, wherein the first computer is operable to access the web site and download a set of the vehicle control computer data from the web site to the medium, the set of vehicle control computer data based on at least some of the vehicle control computer information contained in the web site and on user information provided thereto, and means for loading the set of vehicle control computer data from the medium to a vehicle control computer.

Drawing Description Text (5):

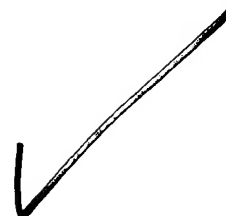
FIG. 4 is composed of FIGS. 4A-4M and illustrates a number of graphic representations of a web-accessible software algorithm for selecting and generating a set of feature and/or trim values, in accordance with the present invention.

Detailed Description Text (7):

Referring now to FIG. 2, a flowchart is shown illustrating one preferred embodiment of a process 100 for programming the vehicle control computer 44 using the system of FIG. 1, in accordance with the present invention. Process 100 begins with step 102 and at step 104, a user is operable to connect to a calibration web site maintained by computer 20. As described hereinabove with respect to FIG. 1, either of computers 12 and 30 may be used to make such a connection. Thereafter at step 106, the user is operable to select engine, vehicle, feature and/or trim goals based on information contained in the web site. In one embodiment, for example, the web site is at least partially interactive and includes a questionnaire or instruction set by which the user is guided through selection of the foregoing goals as will be described in greater detail hereinafter. Thereafter at step 108, the computer 20 is responsive to the information provided by the user at step 106 to generate a set of feature and/or trim values. Thereafter at step 110, the user is operable to prompt computer 20 to create a file and loading program for the set of feature and/or trim values generated at step 108. Alternatively, the loading program may be resident within computer 12 or 30, or accessible via an external source, so that computer 20 is operable at step 110 to create only a file for the set of feature and/or trim values. In any case, the user may execute step 110 by prompting computer 20 to download the file of feature and/or trim values to disk 26 for subsequent loading into computer 30. Alternatively, the user may execute step 110 by instructing computer 20 to download the file directly to computer 30 via a wired or wireless communications link. Alternatively still, the user may have executed step 104 by connecting to the web site with computer 30, in which case the user may execute step 110 by instructing computer 20 to download the file of

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L25: Entry 6 of 35

File: USPT

Sep 6, 2005

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6941180 B1
TITLE: Audio cassette emulator

Fig 11

Application Filing Date (1):
19990729

Detailed Description Text (186):

AudioMenus allow the user to select and control features (such as the tape position) based on verbal menus supplied by the device and enunciated through the equipment. Since standard equipment typically only has a few controls available (such as PLAY, RECORD, PAUSE, FORWARD, REWIND and STOP), the device interprets special combinations of these as triggers. For example:

Detailed Description Text (193):

In the exemplary embodiment, the user selects the desired option by operating PAUSE as it is enunciated. Each option is followed by a beep, and the option is selected when the user presses PAUSE anytime after, for example, a quarter second after the option enunciation starts, and before a half second after the signaling beep following the enunciation. These periods are parameters which can be adjusted by the user.

Detailed Description Text (199):

"Press PAUSE to select desired option: . . . backward?" . . . (beep)

Detailed Description Text (202):

"select song track?" . . . (beep)

Detailed Description Text (224):

the processor generates another menu counting up in the specified time increments from which the user selects the specified time. Some elements of this menu may include interspersed escape options such as "forget rewind", or "repeat list", in case the user misses the desired selection, so the list will not go on tediously long if the user misses his selection: By way of example, suppose the user had selected "15 seconds" from the previous menu then the next menu might sound like: "go backward 15 seconds?" . . . (beep) "30 seconds?" . . . (beep) "forget the rewind?" . . . (beep) "45 seconds?" . . . (beep) "one minute?" . . . (beep) "repeat this list?" . . . (beep) "go backward one minute 15 seconds?" . . . (beep) "one minute 30 seconds?" . . . (beep) "forget the rewind?" . . . (beep) "one minute 45 seconds?" . . . (beep) "two minutes?" . . . (beep) "repeat this list?" . . . (beep) . . . "15 minutes, 45 seconds?" . . . (beep) "start of performance at 35 minutes 52 seconds . . . go to the start?" . . . (beep) "forget rewind?" . . . (beep) "go to rewind control list?" . . . (beep) "repeat this list?" . . . (beep) There are many variations on this, for example, playing a sample at each interval (especially if the performance is actually a narration), or increasing the time jump of each step, etc.

Detailed Description Text (225):

Eventually the list stops after either a given limit number of entries (say 100?)-- requiring the user to select a larger step; or when the start or end of the

performance is reached.

Detailed Description Text (226):

If the user selects a desired rewind time; the processor 210 locates the corresponding performance resume point in the stored performance memory, stops menu handling, and resumes the performance from the revised point. Otherwise the device performs the desired menu operation if one of those is selected; repeats this menu; or returns to the performance with no re-positioning; or returns to the previous menu.

Detailed Description Text (230):

selecting an absolute position within the current selection or overall performance, to select another selection or "track" (borrowing CD terminology);

Detailed Description Text (232):

By pressing PAUSE within a quarter second after the item enunciation starts, and before a half second (these times, of course, are not necessarily ideal or rigid for any particular embodiment) after the trailing beep, the user selects that item. What happens depends on the selection. As indicated, some selections may result in additional (deeper) menus, in repeats of the current or previous menu, of changes being made to the state of the current performance--for example in its position or sound quality. As appropriate, it is possible some changes, such as sound quality, could be stored in the device's permanent memory and persist indefinitely across performances.

Detailed Description Text (237):

selecting a particular song or track, by number absolute to the entire suite of performances (e.g., first, second, third, . . .) or relative to the current "track" (e.g., "next", "previous"), or by enunciated name (if available). This could be done by relative position (next, previous, etc.), by absolute number (song number one, . . .), or by enunciated name: "The Way We Were", "Lara's Theme", etc. It is possible for the "track" names to be stored on the permanent performance memory (e.g., the memory card) in some pre-enunciated form, or in ascii "text" form as they do on CDs. In the latter case, the device must have sufficient pre-stored tables to perform audio voice synthesis.

Detailed Description Text (249):

listing a set of points, typically the most recent few, at which the performance has been interrupted. This allows the user to select to return directly to an earlier point of play.

Detailed Description Text (251):

selecting the way the menus are spoken (verbose or terse); with or without extra instructions, etc.,

Detailed Description Text (301):

The user would then select the desired option by scrolling to highlight the desired tone and press Mode again. This would signal the processor 210 set the set the tone of the playback to the selected value.

Detailed Description Text (316):

Docking station 308 may be implemented to simply pass through the local data communications between personal computer 325 and device 100. Alternatively, docking station 308 may include a microprocessor and an associated memory (not shown) for interfacing between standalone device 100 and personal computer 325. The docking station may, in addition to the microprocessor and associated memory, also include a modem for providing connection to the Internet without requiring a PC. In this fashion, a user traveling and desiring Internet access may, through such an intelligent docking station 308, access a web site such as MP3.com and purchase or otherwise download audio information in the form of music or books. Alternatively,

a user at home or at work may use, a personal computer 325 to download such audio information from such a web site to device 100.

Detailed Description Text (317):

The system shown in FIG. 11 can likewise be utilized (either with personal computer 325 or with the above-referenced intelligent docking station 308) to access the Internet, input a user's account number, and download a purchased song from a music vendor's web site using the secure cryptographic techniques described in detail below.

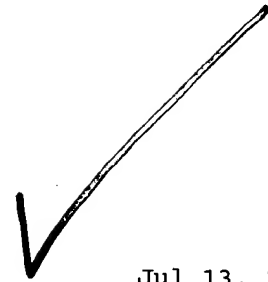
Detailed Description Text (364):

The user then connects to the MV, decides which music selections to acquire, provides the DID (perhaps by selecting from the menu of devices which the user owns, perhaps selecting more than one device, indicates the billing, authorization, ownership and payment information (as appropriate), and may include other information (such as type of compression, desired).

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L25: Entry 9 of 35

File: USPT

Jul 13, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6763377 B1

TITLE: Asset management and scheduling graphical user interface for media streamer

Application Filing Date (1):
20000303

Brief Summary Text (10):

In accordance with one prior art asset management and scheduling method, a administrator may configure a particular media server to perform particular types of media operations by downloading hypertext markup language (HTML) Web pages via corresponding uniform resource locators (URL's) from the particular media server, each of the HTML Web pages providing an interface for scheduling a corresponding one of the particular types of media operations to be executed by the particular media server. A copy/delete HTML Web page provides rudimentary interface functions allowing the administrator to define and schedule copy operations and delete operations to be performed by the particular media server. The copy/delete HTML Web page includes: prompts and active areas enabling the user to specify a copy operation or a delete operation; and text boxes enabling the administrator to enter a path to a selected media file which the subject of the copy or delete operation. An encoding HTML Web page provides rudimentary interface functions allowing the administrator to activate an encoding operation to be performed by the particular media server. The encoding HTML Web page includes text boxes enabling the administrator to enter: a path and a selected file name for the asset to be encoded; and a duration value indicating a duration for the encoding operation. A problem associated with this prior art method of remotely activating an encoding operation is that the administrator is not provided with any view of the scene to be encoded. A multicasting HTML Web page provides rudimentary interface functions allowing the administrator to schedule a multicasting operation to be performed by the particular media server. The multicasting HTML Web page includes text boxes enabling the administrator to enter: a path indicating a selected asset to be multicasted; one internet protocol (IP) address and port number for multicasting the selected asset; a scheduled start date and start time for executing the multicasting operation; and a duration value indicating a time duration for the multicasting operation.

Brief Summary Text (23):

The process includes a feature for displaying graphical indicia indicative of a plurality of user scheduled operations that have been previously defined and scheduled by the user, each of the scheduled operations being associated with corresponding previously specified information including previously specified server identification information, previously specified operation information, and previously specified schedule information. The process further comprises the steps of: providing interface components allowing the user to select one of the displayed scheduled operations; receiving user input indicative of a selected scheduled operation; determining a portion of the interface components of the graphical user interface that is associated with the selected scheduled operation; and displaying the determined portion of the interface components having previously specified information associated with the selected scheduled operation displayed therein, the displayed portion of the interface components enabling the user to edit the

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L27: Entry 2 of 2

File: PGPB

Jan 31, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020013811 A1

TITLE: Method and apparatus for controlling remote client computer

Detail Description Paragraph:

[0030] Referring to FIG. 5, a remote control system includes a network 20, a repeating server 220 and client computers 230 and 240. The repeating server 220 manages user information, e.g., an Internet protocol (IP) address, a user identification (ID) and a password of each user and provides a room for conversation about the remote control, which is referred to as "a conversation room". The client computers, a first client and a second client, download a remote control program from the repeating server 220, install it and then perform a connection to the repeating server 220. The client computers select one of them as a server and the other as a client to be controlled by the server.

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L25: Entry 10 of 35

File: USPT

Jun 8, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6748278 B1

**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Remote controlled system with computer-based remote control facilitator

Application Filing Date (1):

20000313

Brief Summary Text (12):

From the schema, the computer facilitator chooses an appropriate user interface based on the physical properties of the remote control device and on the device to be controlled. The UI provides options to the user, and allows the user to select a desired option. This selection is returned to the computer facilitator. The remote controller has no inherent or pre-configured knowledge of the controlled device, or any way to control it. The remote controller simply presents the options received from the computer facilitator and returns the user's choice.

Detailed Description Text (18):

In the illustrated implementation, the UI 240 has a display 242 that is capable of displaying one or more lines of alphanumeric characters and/or a bitmap display that is capable of displaying characters and rudimentary symbols/graphics. The UI 240 also has one or more input buttons 244 that allow the user to select options presented on the display 242. The schema 234 describes the type of display 242, the kind of data it can display (e.g., text strings, graphics, etc.), and the number and type of actuatable buttons 244.

Detailed Description Text (50):

The computer facilitator 502 is a general-purpose computer that is equipped with a tuner 520 for tuning to an audio feed. The tuner 520 may be implemented in many ways. For instance, it may be an RF tuner to receive RF signals carrying the audio data. Alternatively, the tuner 520 may be implemented as a cable tuner for selecting an appropriate cable channel that carries audio data. Another alternative is for the tuner 520 to be implemented as a browser that downloads audio data from a music Web site.

Detailed Description Text (51):

The computer facilitator 502 also has a clock radio application 522 that supports communication between the clock/UI and the speakers. The clock radio application 522 contains the UI codes for enabling a user to select a desired radio program, the UPnP APIs to support communication with the clock/UI and speakers, and the schema describing the UI 506. In the illustrated implementation, the schema describes the UI 506 as having an LCD display 530 to display text strings and four buttons 532 to receive user input.

Detailed Description Text (52):

The computer facilitator 502 provides the UI codes to the UI 506 to enable a user to select a radio station. The options are displayed on the LCD display 530 and associated with the buttons 532. When the user presses a button 532 to make a selection, a UPnP event is triggered and transmitted back to the computer facilitator 502. The button press is converted to a command that directs the tuner

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L25: Entry 19 of 35

File: USPT

Oct 1, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6460076 B1
TITLE: Pay per record system and method

Application Filing Date (1):
19981221

Brief Summary Text (7):

Many of the players described above are able to connect to a personal computer. Software installed on the computer provides for the recording of the multimedia information upon the disc. Currently, information which is recorded on discs may be acquired from a number of sources. A first source is other forms of portable media from which information may be transferred through use of the computer from one disc to another. A second source may be the downloading of certain types of multimedia information from a data network such as the worldwide web. System users may access web sites and, after gaining access, download digital data and store it on a portable media.

Detailed Description Text (10):

To begin the process for recording a data file, a system user will first mount a blank disk in the media recorder which may of any of the types described above. It is also possible that information may be downloaded onto a magnetic media such as a floppy disc. The customer, through the user interface and the web browser incorporated therein, then establishes a connection with the worldwide web and accesses the server 10. At this point a new session is started, and the server will generate a session ID which is passed to the browser as a hidden field. The session ID will be stored in the server against a member ID or credit card information for later billing. A time out mechanism may also be employed at the server to disconnect the session if no request is initiated by the system user within a predefined time period. Once the session has begun, the system user is provided with a web page which includes a number of selections for downloading information. For example, on a first web page the system user may be given the option to choose between a number of different types of data which may include software, music, movies, or other computer data. The system user at this point would then select a particular type of data at which time access would be granted to another web page which would include a listing of items which may be downloaded. At that point the customer may make a selection.

Detailed Description Text (21):

At this point, the server provides the selections to the system user and through the web browser the system user selects the file to be downloaded. Once the file has been selected, the down load process begins by transmitting the compressed encrypted file from the memory in the server to the memory on the hard drive of the user interface. At this point the operating system of the user interface under direction from the plugin decompresses and unencrypts the file. At this point, the transfer between the memory and the portable media is begun.

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L25: Entry 4 of 35

File: USPT

Sep 20, 2005

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6947922 B1

TITLE: Recommender system and method for generating implicit ratings based on user interactions with handheld devices

Application Filing Date (1):

20000616

Detailed Description Text (3):

One embodiment of the invention is a recommender system that provides personalized music recommendations to users having music players, such as a personalized MP3 player (12, 14). The personalized MP3 player tracks which songs the user listens to and how often. While users can listen to songs on a personal computer 18 that is connected to a web site broadcasting songs, most MP3 users download songs for listening while not connected to the Internet. Song titles can be identified by album title/artist or by website and date of release for those artists releasing new music on the Internet before the song is incorporated into an album. Song titles may also be identified by a convenient metadata field contained within the digital music file. User interaction data, i.e., which songs the user listens to, how often and when, is uploaded to a MP3 user profile broker 36, 34 and is transformed into implicit user ratings for each song in the user's collection. While there is a large demand for downloading music tracks for replay on audio players, such as MP3, other audio (or video) tracks, such as weather reports, news reports, sports reports, commentary and other audio material may also be downloaded and rated according to the invention.

Detailed Description Text (34):

The user profile broker 36 may also include a user recommendations broker 32. The user recommendations broker 32 saves lists of recommended items (received from the recommender service 38) for users. It serves as a buffer of recommended items, so that recommendations are always available to send to the user when the user connects to the Internet via item/media management or other media software. The recommendations broker 32 will send a subset of recommended items to the user, ascertaining first that the user has not acquired the item(s) in the time since the recommendations were determined (by querying the user profile broker 34). The recommendations broker 32 can use one or more of different techniques for selecting among the recommended items: for example, (1) top N; or (2) N chosen randomly from top M.

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